An important report has also been received from the State superintendent of education regarding the deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of free common schools, in which is stated the amounts of money expended in the replease convicted from the representations of the response convicted from the

row, and it is expected that some decisive action will then be taken, which will either defeat the measure or secure its passage.

Picker.

[From the Columbia Union.]

During the devate upon the tax bill on Wed

which the sounds proceede. It proved to be an encounter between Rev. W. M.Thomas, a member

the assault there.

During Mr. Thomas's remarks he intimated that

he had said something about the vote of Hamil ton on the previous day, and being asked by him said, "He meant what he had said." Then came

the blows. The matter was pending when the

The Briberry Business.

[From the Columbia Phœnix.]

On Wednesday morning Colonel John J. Patter

APPOINTMENTS.

The State Senate, on Wednesday, confirmed

Abbeville County—Jury commissioner, L. P.
Ritchie; trial justice, A. M. Agnew.

spartanburg County—Auditor, Alfred Tollison.
Alken County—Trial justices, J. D. Allen, John
M. all and Gloster Holland.
Pickens County—Trial justices, E. H. Benton
and James E. Hargood.
Obarleston County—Trial justices. Thomas W.

and Jame: E. Hargood.

Oharleston County—Trial justices, Thomas W.
Easterby and G. H. Leland.

A CARD FROM THE REV. WHITEFOORD

SPARTANABURG, S. C., December 7, 1872.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEWS.

Gentlemen -- It is not my custom to appear

in the public papers, especially in reference to

anything personal. But the very kind manner

I have only to add that if I had the strength of forty years ago when I entered upon the work of the ministry, it would be my greatest pleasure to devote all my p wers to the service of the church in the pastoral relation. But being plysically incapable of such service, I am happy in doing that work to which my strength is now adapted. In conclusion, I beg to convey to my many kind and warm friends, to whose couriesy and attentions I have been so often and so largely in debted, the assurance of affectionath remembrance and of funcessing prayers for their prosperity and asivation.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, Whiteford Smith.

A TRAGEDIAN'S TRAGIC END.

Edwin Forest, the tragedian, fell dead while dressing this morning at his residence here. Mr. Forest's servants repaired to his room before tenfo'clock this morning, as it was later than his small hour for coming down. They found him lying on his bed apparently suffering from apolance.

plexy. He had ceen exercising with dumb beils, and had evidently nearly completed dressing, having been adjusting his necktic when overpowered. He died in about an hair hour after being discovered. He has no immediate relatives, his

WASHINGTON NOTES.

- Washington, December 12.

The attorney-general, with the approval of the President, has submitted a plan of compromise for the existing difficulties in the Alabama Legis-

The secretary of the treasury has telegraphed

the collector of customs at Port Townsend to as-sume jurisdiction over San Juan and enforce the

The headquarters of the military division of the Atlantic has been transferred to New York.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

only sister having died several years ago.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE NEW TAX BILL PASSED BY THE

A Death Blow to the Blue Ridge Scrip-

A Long Recess for the Holidays, &c. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA. S. C., Thursday, Dec. 12.

In the Senate, to-day, Jeter, of Spartanburg, introduced a bill to charter the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad. Lee, colored, introduced a bill to repeal sections 55 and 66, chapter 120, of the General Statutes; also, a bill to amend an act for the protection of polloy-holders. Gaillard, colored, introduced a bill to renew the charter of the Charleston Dry Dock Company. Nash, colored, introduced a bill to charter the Joint Stock Auxiliary Company. The bill to repeal sections 6,6 and 7 of chapter 83 of the General Statutes was passed to a third reading. The following passed: A bill ceding the National Cemetery lands, in Darlington, to the United States; a bill to define the number of trial justices for Alken County; a joint resolution authorizing the levy of an additional tax of two mills in Abbeville County. The bill to repeal the license law was re ed to the judiciary committee. The joint resolution prohibiting the publication of the laws

In the House the judiciary commit ee reported favorably on the resolution to authorize the employment of solicitors by the attorney-general, on the bill to amend Section 27, Chapter 45 of the General Statutes, on the bill to fix the time for holding the April term of the Supreme Court, and on the bill to empower the Supreme Court to frame issues. The committee reported unfavorably on connect to defend indigent pris oners; the bill to amend Section 3, Chapter 51, and Section 2, Chapter 45 of the General Statutes he bill to ena le coroners to detect criminals; the bill to regulate sales of lands by order of court. The committee on incorporations reported favorably on the bill to change the title of the Comet Star Fire Company to the Comet Steam Fire Company. The committee on commerce reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Charleston Coastwise Transportation Company. Hurley introduced a bill to cutail the time for the shooting of game. Brennan introduced a bill to fix the salaries of solicitors at one thousand dollars. Grant, colored, gave notice of a bill to apportion out the agressional representation. The House adopt-20 to January 10. Bosemon, colored, introduced a bill to regulate the inspection of lumber in Charleston. Andell gave notice of a bil to esish a separate Court of General Sess ons for Charleston County. Young, colored, gave notice of a bill to authorize county treasurers to retain funds for schools. The House adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of the pay certificates. Bowley, colored, introduce ta bill to exempt certain manufactur-

introdoce is bill to exempt certain manufacturing interests from taxation for ten years.

Hamilton, the colored member from Beaufort who was one of the heroes of the fracas of yeaterday, was allowed to resume his seat, having begged the pardon of the Huuse.

The tax bill was taken up, and section three, levying a tax of five mills for deficiencies, was passed, under the operation of the previous question, by 3 vote of sixty-three yeas to forty-three mays. H. B. Myers, of Beaufort, proposed an additional section to provide for a levy of three mills for the redemption of the Blue kidge scrip, which was rejected by a vote of four yets to one hundred and three mays. Hurley proposed an amendment to the tax bill, providing that taxes shall be payable only in coin, greenbacks or bills receivable of the Orr administration. This was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed 10 a third reading.

Fortune Glies, the colored member from Wills and the sides when over in the sum of

third reading.

Fortune Gies, the colored member from Williamsburg, was to-day bound over in the sum of ten thousand dollars for his appearance for trial, at the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of receiving a bribe from Worthington to yole for

WEDNESDAY'S WORK IN THE GENE-

Senatorial Election-Important De-

bateon the Tax Levy-Parker's Exhibit of Receipts and Expenditures. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, B. C., December 11.

Both houses of the General Assembly met an hour earlier than usual this morning to clear the decks for the joint assembly at noon to go through with the formality of announcing the result of yesterday's ballot for a United States suit of yesterday's ballot for a United States senator, and declaring the election of Honest John raticizing. The regular proceedings of the Senate were marked by no event of particular significance; but things were rather more lively in the House, and included, in addition to an earnest and significant debate upon the pending proposition to levy a fifteen mills tex, no less a sensation than a rough and tumble set-to upon the floor of the House between two of the honorable members of that body. the House between two of the honorable mem bers of that body. In the Senate this morning the following busi-

bers of that body.

In the Senate this morning the following business will transacted?

Senator Cam, colored, of Edgefie'd, gave notice of a bill for the better protection of religious worship in the State of South Carol na.

Senator Jervey, colored, of Charleston, presented a petiti n and bill similar to those already described in the proceedings of the House for the renewal of the charter of the Charleston Floating Dry Dock and Marine Railway Company.

Senator Whittemore, of D.Friington, introduced his bill, previously noticed, to ux the time for holding the April term of the Supreme Court, which provioes that that term shall commence on the third Tuesday of April in each year. He slag gave notice of a bill to make the rent of lands the first lien upon annual crops.

This comprised all the new measures introduced, and he senate then proceeded to the conducted.

iprised all the new included to the con-of its calendar business, which was fas follows: by Senator Gaillard, colored, of Charles-

disposed of as follows:
The bill by Senator Gaillard, colored, of Charles
ton, to incorporate the Draymen's Benevolent Association, of Charleston, was referred to the committee on incorporations
The bill by Senator Swalls, colored, of Williamsburg, to amend an act entitled an act to amend anothy sections of the code of procedure relating to the circuit courts, was referred to the judiciary

The bill by Senator Keith, Conservative, of Oconed, which proposes to confice the pay ocounty treasurers to a commission of four percent, upon the amount of taxes collected up to \$20,000, and one per cent, upon the excess of that

\$20,000, and one per cent. upon the excess of that sum, was referred to the committee on finance. The bill to authorize probate judges to perform all the duties performed by the late commissioners in equity, which has been unfavorably reported upon by the judiciary committee, was laid upon the table, which may be taken as equivalent to its rejection by the sensite.

The bill to renew the charter of Ravenel's trace in Coopies Coppus, and the bill to amend

The bill to renew the charter of Ravenel's Bridge, in Oconee County, and the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to vest in the Charteston Land Company the charter of a ferry from Hamilin's when to points on the Wando River, to wit: Scanlonville. Remiey's Point, Venning's Landing and Daniel's Island Landing," received their second reading, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third.

ond reading, and who to the Charleston, for a third.

The bill to amend the charter of the Charleston, Georgetown and Conwayboro' Railroad, which contemplates its consolidation with other corporations in adjoining States to form a link in a great seaboard narrow gauge route along the south Atlantic coast, prevoked a long debate, and was finally referred back to the committee on

was finally referred back to the committee on railroads.

In the House this morning the judiciary committee reported substitutes for the bill to amend section 12, chapter 38, of the General Statutes, and the bill to act apart a jury and State witness fund, and reported favorably upon the resolution to provide for the redemption of certain delinquent lands in Darlington County.

The committee on privileges and elections reported favorably upon the bill which proposes to make the hours of election in incorporated towns and cities from six A. M. to six P. M. instead of from seven A. M. to five P. M.

The committee on public buildings reported unfavorably upon the petition from the grand jury of Lexington County for the building of a new just in that county, and the petition was laid upon the bable.

The concurrent resolution from the Senate,

The concurrent resolution from the Senate, providing that defeated contestants for seats in the General Assembly shall receive no pay and mileage, was received from the Senate and concurred in.

Representave Ellison colors.

mileage, was received from the Senate and coursed in.

Representave Ellison, colored, Abbeville, introduced a bill to remedy and supply the loss of public records, and to perpetuate testimony relative to wills, deeds. &c., destroyed by the recent free at Abbeville Courthouse. The bill provides that by giving twenty,days' notice to the clerk of the court the parties intergsted may substitute their own records of these transactions.

Representative Mix, colored, of Barnwell, gave notice of a bill to regulate the number of trial justices in Barnwell County.

Representative Sumpter, colored, of Barnwell, gave notice of a bill to repeal the labor act of 1868. Representative Bosemon, colored, of Charles-ton, gave notice of a bili to regulate the inspec-tion and measurement of lumber in the City of

Charleston.

Representative Turner, colored, of Charleston, gave notice of a bill to incorporate the state Paimetto Rifie Club of Charleston.

Representative Holmes, colored, of Colleton, gave notice of a bill to repeat an act relating to the inancial agent of the State of South Carolina in the City of New York, more commonly known as the settlement act, and of a bill to repeal the charter of Rautowle's Bridge.

Representative Smalls, colored, of Colleton, gave notice of a bill to authorize county treasurers to accept second claims and jury certificates in payment of taxes.

House from Lancaster County. House from Lancaster County.

Representative Rice, Conservative, of Union, introduced the following important resolution, which was immediately considered, under a sus-

troduced the following important resolution, which was immediately considered, under a suspension of the rules, and adopted:

Resolved, That the attorney general be instructed to search close y and inquire if any moneys have been ruled upon the credit of the state without law and due authority; if any moneys have been expended or embezzled by persons in anthority, and if so, by whom; and if he shall find proof against any person or persons, he shall have him arrested and prosecuted to conviction if possible. To this end he shall have power to send for persons and papers.

These proceedings were interrupted at noon by the intrance of the Senate, and the formation of

send for persons and papers.

These proceedings were interrupted at noon by the entrance of the Senate, and the formation of the joint Assembly to hear declared the result of the election for United States senator. The Senate having been seated at the front row of deske, the joint Assembly was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Gleaves, who briefly announced the object of the meeting, and read the act of congress under which it was held. The portion of the journals relating to the election was then read by the clerks of the respective houses, and the Lieutenant Governor announced that John J. Patterson having received a majority of all the votes cast he had been duly elected as a United states senator, to serve for six years from the 4th day of March, 1873. The joint Assembly was thereupon dissolved, and the Senate returned to its own chamber.

The House next proceeded to the consideration of twe bill to authorize the levy of a tax for the excenses of the current fiscal year and the deficiencies of the past, and the report of the ways and means committee recommending a State and

county tax of ten miles for current purposes, and five mills for deficiencies. Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the bill, which provide for a tax of five mills for general purposes and two miles for support of the public senools, had already pased the House without coposition, and the debate of to-day was according 1. upon the proposition to levy a tax of five mills for the deficiencies of the year ending October 31, 1872, and this was strenuously opposed by the Conservative members, led by General Wallace, of Union, Colonel Crittenden, of Greenville, and Mr. Meetze, of Lexington. Each of these gentemen made e-traest and forcible speeches, taking the ground that before the proposed tax of five mills, amounting to nearly a million of dollars should be demanded from the people, a fuller exposition should be given of the disposition which has been made of the millions of dollars which have already been taken in the taxes of the past few years, and of the causes and nature of the alleged deficiencies.

The debate upon this bill, which has now been pending more than a week, has had the effect of producing from the late state officials some of the important statistics concerning their financial administration which should have been furnished before this time in the shape of their an unal reports. Which, according to law, should have been made to the General Assembly upon the first day of the session. Among the-most important of these statistics are the following statements furnished at the demand of the ways and means county tax of ten milis for current purposes, and

of the session. Among the most important of there statistics are the following statements fur-nished at the demand of the ways and means committee from the books of the late State treasurer, and showing, in gross amounts, the receipts and expenditures of his office during the past

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 31, 1871 ... \$ 24,207 23
Received on account taxes 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871 1,160,907 07
Received on account license tax ... 22,670 65 Received fees sec: etary or State..... Received fees State treasurer...... Received indexing records surveyor neral's office..... e Saluda Turnpike..... H. E. Hayne, land commiss cretary of State, land commissioner

Charleston Joint Stock Company....
I. M. Wilder, ex sheriff Sumter Co...
School commissioner Abbeville (refund).... H. H. Kimpton, financial agent.....

Total.....\$1,632,431 97

EXPENDITURES.

Contingent lands.....

bly.... Corrent printing General Assembly... flienge State board education..... 5.892 73

8,774 11 10,600 00 126 50 Repairs to Lunatic Asylum..... ransient sick poor... upport of South Carolina University Furnishing and heating Asylum Legislative expenses for 1870 and 1872 Legislative expenses for 1871 and 1872

Penitentiary..... Deficiency in payment for elections...

Clothing for discharged convicts.... Bilis receivable..... Militia account....
Billa payable for legislative expenses
Interest on bills payable.....

1. 540 35 by Judge Ingraham.
25 00 2. 42 40 Versalles was also visited by the hurricane. The damage to property is very great. Several persons were killed in both cities. Expenses for general election of 1872.

SURVIVORS IN COUNCIL.

ORATION OF GENERAL HOOD AND ADDRESS OF BISHOP QUINTARD.

An Interesting Gathering of the Men The annual convention of the State Survi-

stated the amounts of money expended in the various counties for this purpose during the year ending October 31, 1872. These amounts range from \$3683 in Horry County up to \$35,792 in Oharleston County, and aggregate \$388,042. Mr. Jilison, in this report, goes on to say: "The foregoing statement probably does not give the whole amount of money expended for the support of free common schools or the fiscal year ending October 31, 1872. The reports of county school commissioners only extend up to June 3, 1872. No returns have been made to this office concerning school expenditures for the month of October, 1872. I am satisfied that the amount of money expended, or contracted to be expended for free vors' Association assembled at Hibernian Hall yesterday. The convention was called to order by General J. B. Kershaw, senior vice-president at half-past twelve o'clock. Fourteen districts 1872. I am satisfied that the amount of money expended, or contracted to be expended for free common school purposes for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1872, can safely be stated at \$400,000. The amount of money realized from the politax and from local or school district taxes will hardly amount to \$100,000. The deficiency in the free common school funds of the State for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1872, ought to be estimated as follows: Jordan; Barnwell, Judge A.P. Aldrich; Reaufort, Major Wm. Elliott: Charleston, General James Conner, Colonel B. H. Rutledge, Captain J. S. Huger: alternates, Colonel Zimmerman Davis. Major Hutson Lee, Captain W. Aiken Kelly, T. P. Lowndes, E. A. Smythe; Chester, Colonel E. C. McClure; Darlington, Major J. J. Lucas; George Lancaster, Bart Witherspoon; Orangeburg, Mor-timer Glover, Captain J. F. Izlar, James H. ficiencies which are reported on every side, it is of course impossible to predict the fate of the five mills proposition. The debte upon this subject was interrupted to-day by the little pug listic encounter between Representatives Thomas and Hamilton, of which a sufficient report has already Fowles; Richland, Dr. John T. Darby, W. C. Fisher, S. L. Leaphart, W. P. Hiz, John A. Oraw ford. Major John Preston, Ja; Spartanburg Donald Fleming; Sumter, Captain Guignard Rich ardson, J. M. Blanding; York, Colonel A. Coward. Major T. G. Barker, junior vice-president, Colone McCrady and Colonel C. Irvine Walker, of the executive board, were also present. A quorum was

Letters from General Wade Hampton, the president of the association, and from General John S Preston, expresing regret at not being able to atend, were read and received as information: The following preamble and resolutions, presented by Captain F. K. Huger and Major J. J

Lucas, were unanimously adopted:

UHARLESTON, S. C., December 12, 1372.

Whereas, the spirit of the age is manifestly adverse to the preservation of the important event connected with the giorious past of our people from 1860 to 1865, tending rather to destroy than

protect, and a proud privilege to revere the memory of our heroic dead. Therefore, be it Resolved. That we, the "Survivers' Association of the State of South Carolina," in convention assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves collective by and individually to advocate vigorous; the programment of district assaciations throughout the programment of district assaciations throughout ly and individually to advocate vigorously the inauguration of district associations throughout
the State, as the only sure means of collating statistics and preserving the records of the past,
and thereby furnishing material for the preparation of the history of our people in which, at
least, justice may be done the dead, and the living
taught to know their deeds of valor and to revere
their memories.

with the duty of organizing, in connection with this association, dis rict associations, and, where district associations aiready exist, with the duty of using his influence to promote its success.

resolution, which was adopted:

(Messra D. H. Uhamberiain and C. D. Melton) and accompanied by General H. G. Worthington, appeared before Trial Justice Kirk to answer to the warrants issued charging him with bribery. After reading the affidavits, the court (Trial Justice Kirk being assisted by Solicitor Batiz as a friend and adviser) held Colonel Patterson to ball in four cases—two of \$10,000 each, one of \$5000 and one of \$500. General Worthington was also held in two cases for \$5000. The case of Foutune Glies, a member of the Legislature, was posiponed until Thursday morning at ten o'cl.ck. Counsel for Colonel Patterson protested agia-the large amount required as ball—declaring it unjust and useless. The cases will go before the Court of General Sessiens. nendatory of Mr. Guerry's port: alts of General Lee, and thanking the artist and the authorities of Greenville and Spartanburg for exhibiting them in Charleston, was adopted.

with the exception of a change in the executive board, caused by the withdrawal of the chair nan, Colonel Edward McCrady. The following

ar the officers:

President—General Wade Hampton.

Vice Presidents—General it. H. Anderson, General J. B. Kershaw, General S. McGowan, Major T. G. Barker.

Secretary—Colonel A. C. Haskell.

Treasurer—Captain W. K. Bachman.

Fxecutive Board—Colonel J. H. Rion, General Ellison Capers, General James Conner, Colonel J. McCurchen, Colonel W. H. Wallace, Colonel A. Coward, Colonel C. Irvine Walker. are the officers:

The following resolution was offered by Captain

John S. Pairly, and was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered to Coionel McCrady, on his retirement from the position of chairman of the executive committee, for the untring zeal, energy and judgment with which be has discharged the duties of that office under many discouragements and difficulties, and that they express their regret that his private engage-ments should have made his resignation necesticed my removal, and the many expressions of regret privately made to me on the eve of my de-parture, may plead my excess for a word of ex-planation, which might otherwise be deemed

On motion of Colonel E. C. McClu e, the place of holding the convention was changed from Co umbla to Charleston, and the time was appoint ed for the Thursday following the second Tuesday n December.

On motion of General James Conner, the com nittees appointed at the last meeting were con tiqued in office until the next meeting, with leave to report.

Cap:ain John S. Fairly, chairman of the con nittee on design, submitted the following report

which was read and adopted:

parture, may fleat my excuse to a word of our planation, which might otherwise be deemed egotisiled.

My connection with Trinity Church during the pasty car seems not to have been correctly understool. For nearly sixteen years I have been connected with Wofford College as professor of English literature. Since the close of our late war the institution has been much em arrassed in consequence of the failure of the banks in which its endowment finds were invested. The salaries of the faculty, which were never moderate, could not be paid, and I may be allowed to say for my colleagues at least, that they have made the noblest sacrifices in the cause of Christian education. An unusually large proportion of our students are beneficiaries, and the faculty in a quiet and unostentations way have been contributing largely to the increase and diffusion of education of the highest grade, founded upon principles of virtue and religion. I feel persuaded that if all the facts connected with the history of this institution were known to the people of this land, there would be found men of noble and generous hearts who would, by the endowment of which was read and adopted:

Report of the committee on design for certificate of membership of the Survivors' Association of the state o' South Chrolins, appointed for 1871: Your committee, appointed at the last meeting of this association, to inquire and rebert as to the best manner of reproducing the design for a certificate of membership, ad-ipted at that meeting, and the probable cost of the same, have the honor to report that after due inquiry they would recommend an engraving on sicel as the most permanent and elegant style of execution.

The estimated cost of engraving the plate in the best style of art is one thosand to twele hundred dollars. The printing will probably cost one dollar (\$1) per copy, maxing the aggregate cost of plate and printing, three hundred (30) copies, say thirteen (\$13) to fifteen (\$15) hundred dollars.

The committee believe that the copies will sell, institution were known to the people of this land, there would be found men of noble and generous hearts who would, by the endowment of professorships, and by "ther liberal contributions, come promptly to its aid and place it once more upon a firm basis of success an ientarged usefuness.

An effort of this kind is now making, and Major Benj. F. Evans is acting as the agent of the college in the city of Charrieston. At the last session of the South Carolina Conference, my health being better than it had been for some years, a suggestion was made, and approved by the presiding bishop, that I should take the appointment of a pastoral charge for one year, while he dules of my professorship would be performed in my absence by my colleagues. It was not contemplated that my connection with the college should be dissolved, but I was expected to return at the close of the year. This will explain the whole matter of my present removal from the city.

I have only to add that if I had the strength of forty years ago when I entered upon the work of

dollars.

The committee believe that the copies will sell, when executed as above indicated, readily to members at five (15) dollars each, and tha at least one hundred copies will be taken in Charleston District, leaving only two hundred for the other districts, being an average of about six (6) copies o each district. If subscriptions for this number can be obtained the cost of the first edition will be covered, and all that can be sold afterwards will be a source of revenue to the asseco ation.

afterwards will be a source of revenue to the association.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that hey be authorized, as soon as they can procure the requisite number of subscriptions, to order the plate to be engraved and printing done, and sell to members of this and the district associations as many copies as possible, and that the president and secretary be requested to sign cruicates as soon as presented to them by the committee. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ohai:man, for Committee.

The convention then adjourned. The Evening Session.

The convention reassembled at seven o'clock in

the evening to hear the annual address delivered oy General J. B. Hood. The intense cold of the weather prevented as full an attendance of citizens as the interest of the occusion warranted. The hall was, however, very well filled. At a quart r-past seven o'clock the acting president o the convention, General J. B. Kershaw, introduced the Rev. John Johnson, who opened the proceedings with a prayer for the prosperity of the association and the furtherance of its objects. General Kershaw next introduced the Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, Bishop of Tennes ee, who made a brief and stirring address, expressive of his complete sympathy with the association and with the ad and sacred recollections which it cherished He enforc d the idea that, as with individuals, so with peoples, the bitter cup of suffering strengthens and purifies. Nations had risen through revolution and bloodshed to a loftler national life; and so might we, if we are only true to ourselves and to our record. Ours was an honest struggle, and the day would come

—Clear and cold weather is predicted for the South Atlantic States to-day.
—The Commercial Convention met yesterday in St. Louis. Thirteen States were represented.
—The heaviest fail of snow known for yester four inch s—f il at Augusts, Ga., yesterday.
—In New York yesterday the motion to quash the indictment against W. M. Tweed was denied by Judge Ingraham.
—The gales in Paris last week were fearful. Yersailles was also visited by the hurricane. The damage to property is very great. Several persons were killed in both cities.

when men would confess it.

We cannot, said the Bishop, forget the past, even if we would. Animostics may die out; bitteness may give way; but you cannot so inter the past below the dust of ages but what some past or portion clings above. The very finger posts that point the onward ages are skeleton arms, and blood upon our thresholds will take voice and tell a thousand sorrows. God grant that the memory of departed days may grow more sacred still. And be it ours to perpetuate the heroic deeds and lofty valor of our sons and sires, not alone in brass and ever during stone, but with the pen of history. Let us take a harp of song and sweep a mighty music down the when men would confess it.

asion, General J. B. Hood, asking for him a gennine South Carolina welcome, which was accorded in a round of hearty and prolonged applause

ed in a round of hearty and protonged appliause. General Hood spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Comrades in Arms—I shall make no apology for my shortcomings as an orator; you well know public speaking has never been within my provises. I must rely upon the good will of those with whom I have shared so many trials in camp and battle to bear with me whilst I assume the difficult yet pleasing task of addressing them. I am not unfinindful that there are those amid this chosen assemblage who have been, I may say, nurcured upon that rare elequence which has been the gift of so many sons of their justly proud and noble State.

I will, however, in my own simple manner, state in brief what I conceive to be the principal causes of failure in the revolution of 1861, refer at the same time to the difference in method and practice of the two sections in utilizing the resources at their disposal for the prosecution of the war, and conclude with what I regard the true philosophy which should govern these of us who are left as monitors of the past, whose mis sion should be to guide and teach the young how in the future to achieve greatness as a people surpassing that of our day, and thereby add still greater renown to our much loved country of the South; coupling the whole with such facts, and furnishing copies of such records as may be of interest to you as gatherers of material for the

must continue to arise with a people occupying so vast a territory as that of the United States—as territory possessing a soil and climate more varied than that of any united dominion on the globe; its mineral re-ources, although as yet but partially developed, excelling those of the Old World; the hills and valleys giving forth in due season, in great abundance, fruits, vegetables, careals, and almost every product to be found from the tropics to the frield zone; thas giving unusual activity and energy to her merchants on land and water; arousing all the jealousies to be found in the busy world of commerce, and causing each section to stand with outstretched arms, ready and anxious to reap advantages not enloyed by the other—I say, regardless of all other causes of difference, slavery, for which we are not accountable, was the secret motor, the mainspring of the war. The people of the North, thoroughly imbued with the teachings of New and Old England, determined to force the issue, and to arms! was sounded from the shores of Maine to the Bio Grande. In their struggle to bring freedom to the bondmar, they enslaved the white man; and from that hour passed away that liberty, "whose influence is more benign than readers.

of war; once's were dispatched to briving codu-tries to examine and report upon the improve-ments in the art. Drill and discipline, the foun-dation of well organized armies, were strictly ad-hered to, and from these concentrated efforts, united with our. bindness and neglect, resulted at the close of the war, not only success, but from raw recruits and mobs had arisen well-equipped and disciplined armies.

thereof we have out to look base, apon out we history, or to giance at the old World, and mark the few instances of success amid the many fallures of kings and emperors, with every advantage of a military education, to prove themselves competent to command a great army. Genius is a divine gir, and is not to be taught, but expinded by calification and experience. You would, nowever, if thrown into the field secure beside the veteran soldier the young man, who had received military instruction, in order to assist in the work of organization.

But in 1861 and 1862 some of our political leaders, backed by daily and weekly journas, proclaim at that we wanted no such aid, but merely to know where the enemy lie, that we might go forth and destroy. With the haughty pride of the old florenties, they, too, would have marched to the sound of their "Marticella," and have rung it day and night to give due warning

to know where the enemy lie, that we might go forth and destroy. With the hanghty prine of the old Florentiaes, they, too, would have marched to tae sound of their "Martheella," and have rung it day and night to give due warning of their o-ming. Some—even men of large intellect—took the ground that the army of a great republic should be as easy to get out of as to get into; i. e., we should have the right to go to out of mome at pleasure, and return to the ranks at the approach of the enemy. And so st ongly at one time were these views upheld that I almost regretted I had been educated a soldier. Soon, how-ver, the bullets be ran to whistle, and one politicians exchanged their swords and muskets for seats within the halls of Congress—an assembly upon which your eyes were often fixed with pain and mortification—an assembly whose record will show so much of evil and so little of good, in which passion ruled in lieu of sober judgment—an assembl- controlled by men whose talents had been used more to destroy than build upgovernments. Its leaders, supported by a few penny-a-liners within and without Richmond, appled their whole ene gies toward throttling tuose in authority, seemingly devoid of all idea of that co-operation so essential in time of war. On the other hand, it should be remembered, there was hardly a soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia who did not know and feel that our only hope of success was in sustaining the government; that to wrangle in Congress was to cripple our efforts; that a change in the chief magistracy, at such as hour, meant luterior revolution, and with it certain defeat. Ye such change was boldly attempted. Among the members thereof, however, were noble exceptions: me: who were equal to every sacrifice, who would have done honor to the woman Senate in its promiert days of wildom and patriotism. But as a national assembly no historian can overestimate the grave misortune it proved to the isouthern Confederacy. From this congress the poison of discension and demoralization, which is s

the only means to would the immediate aboution of a very, and at the saine time a long day and night of degradation.

But we were seduced by false ideas, and were led to expect concess ors which human nature has rarely had the virtue to grant. We slumbered beneath the southing effect of these delusions, and, because of the grashing love of the money invested in the slave, falle to replenish our decimated ranks by the negre, and awakened only at the surrender to behold our country's shame and disaster. Never did the illustrio s Lee utter a greater truth than when he said, "Our people have none to biame save themselves—they do not seem willing to make the necessary sacrifice."

No people ever had more to fight for, and none ever los; more. No people ever had better material to fill the ranks of an army. As slave-owners we possessed an individuality of character and a devil-me-care independence which pecularly filed is for war. And if we rearch the annals of his ory we shall not find my refearless and self-reliant troops than those which formed the grand old army that stood in front of the heights of Guitysburg. Is there one or us, my comrades, who feels not a just pride in the record of the Confederate soldier, and who blushes not when he seen in print, at this day, expressions of regret at the long continuance of

the enemy! Peace se soon, when we would have foreited the respect of our own people, incurred the contempt of our foes, and have been regarded by the civilized world as indeed unworthy of independence! Away, away forever with the thought. Thanks, a thousand times thanks, that we were saved from this disgrace and humiliation by the ability, firmness and patriotism o. Jefferson Bavis.

Although the lives of many brave and gallant men would have been spared by an earlier cose of the war, better they should lie beneath the rod, than that their children and their generations should be chrouded forever in dishonor. As it is, I am proud of the high regard held for the Confederate throughout civilization, and proud of the length of time we continued the struggle. Moreover, I feel that success should have been ours. We would have had every right to expect it, had we but been true to ourse ves, to our principles, to our country. Hannibal, it is seld, after numerous appeals to Carthage for additional means to prosecute the war, during his celebrated campaign in Italy, and her refusal to comply fully with his demands, laughed at his countrymen when they were made by the Romans to empty their treasures, and passively gaz-1 upon their magnificent feet burn to the water's edge. Unlike this great warrior, we should deeply sympathize with our people, and pity the blindness to which, in so great measure, is to be attributed the failure of their cause. We should not revard ourselves as conquered. It was the misfortune of the South, as I have already stated, to be strangely insensible to its fae, be lieving the North would prove magnanimous and just in its deal ngs.

We falled to make proper use of nearly four millions of slaves; whilst we had a population of about ten millions, there were only seven hundred and eighty-five regiments and battallons, or a little over six hundred thousand men errolled. The North, with a nopulation, at the beginning of the war, of twenty millions.

agains: hinchard stocked to the surren er at Peters-burg less than forty five thousand (45,000.) against one hundred and forty thousand (45,000.) against one hundred and forty thousand (40,000.) against lob forty thousand three hundred and fitty five.40,-355.) against sixty thousand (50,000.) at Perry ville thirteen thousand five hundred (15,500.) against forty thousand six hun-red and forty-three (50,643.) against seventy theusand (70,000.) at Colosmauga thirty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-one (58,741.) against sixty-five thousand (65,000.) as hit-sionary midge thirty-five thousand (65,000.) as hit-sionary midge thirty-five thousand (65,000.) as hit-sionary midge thirty-five thousand two hun-dred and twenty-five (52,225, against eighty thou-sand (80,000.) at the beginning of the slege of At-lanta forty eight thousand seven hundred and fly (48,700.) against one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000.) at Franklin twenty-six thou-sand (26,000.) against thirty thousand (30,000.) at Nashville eighteen thousand (18,000.) against six-Nashville eighteen thousand (18,000.) against six by thousand (60,000.) The disparity between the numbers of the conflicting armies is, it will b meen, about as great in the West as it was in

This collation of numbers clearly proves that in This collation of numbers clearly proves that in time of bat'le one Confederate soldier was equal from two to three of the foe. Our generals likewise as a body w re superior, and two of them must rank with the most lilustrious of the world. Let us recall the immortal herors of Greece, made familiar through poetic song; the noble sons of Rome, so grand in council, so emique in war; Charlemagne and Napoleon, of once giorious France; Frederick the Great of now proud Prussla; Von Moltke, the author and executor of the grandest campaign on record; Mariborough and Wellington. paign on record; Mariborough and Wellingto the pride of Old England; Washington, the fath of our republic; and in no instance do we fit surpassed the military genius nor its rare comi-nation with Christian virtue, which distinguished

Robert E. Lee

It is almost as difficult to adduce a parallel when I contemp ate the exalted character and the heroic deeds. Stonewall Jakson. He was as bold in conception, and as unfiniching in what he conceived to be right, as his nob e commander. It is but justice to assume, from his brilliant operations in the Valley of Virginia, with a comparatively small though separate command, that his impress would have been still more distinct and his campaigns till more signal at the head of a large army. He made extraordinarily rapid marches, executing successfully the most difficult movements in war; passed repeatedly to the rear of the enemy, and causing consternation amid his ranks, achieved marvellous results. He was pre-eminent in this respect, that he better understood the wonderful power of endurance of the Confederate soldier; his ability to fight three days and nights on scanty rations, and finally at the moment of rout, to pursue and reap the fruits as well as the honor of victory. It was one of his distinctive characteristics as a soldier to push forward after success, and perform the easy, most important and yet seldom accomplished task during the war, of capturing, in addition to pisoners, all the material of the enemy. Robert E. Les It is almost as difficult to adduce a parallel

accomplished task during the wat, of the enemy.

Men of different professions in life generally recognize superior talent wn-n brought into contact with it; and if not openly, they secretly acknowledge it. Now it is more easily discerned in the career of arms than in any other; the trials and tests are so severe therein as to make it more manifest. You who have served as colonels of regiments, generals of brigades or divisions, have often, especially when detached and burdened with grave responsibilities, experienced that indescrible immulse curing the perlious and trying hour of battle, to turn and apperli to some one; but have wisely remained ellent and acted for the best knowing that to healtase or waver was likely to cause you to err and suffer co-sequent disaster. No commander can ever escape at su h moments these fisshes through the brain. Lee and Jackson were farth-r removed from do bt, in time of diercest condict, than any generals with whom I have had the honor to serve. They possessed that bot din strategy and determined in battle. Three years of service in Virginia, and one year in the West, taught me that a general can acquire sufficient caution by receiving hard blows: Three years of service in Virginia, and one year in the West, taught me that a general can acquire sundicient caution by receiving hard blows; but none can acquire boldness; it is a gift from icaven. Were Mcti-lian to live through forty generations he would, in waging war, build a bridge and heel are to cross it, whilst Lee and Jack-on would selze it, march over and capture his army. Their strategy was often to the overcautious and timid mind reckless, whereas auch seeming recklessness formed part of their plans, and made complete the strategic movements which produced such grand results, and awakened the admiration of all men.

ed the admiration of all men.

So import nt did they regard it to strike when their ranks were best il el that, in their endeavor to destroy or at least paralyze the enemy, they would fell forests, and hew out their roads through to destroy or at least paralize the chemy, they would fell forests, and hew out their roads through the wilderness. They knew that for pitched battle, or for the protection of so large a territory as the Confederate States, twenty-five thousand soldiers, made veterans by offensive war, were equal to fifty thousand kept constantly on the defensive. When necessary to retreat, they marched with flying colors to some designated line in the rear, leaving behind a small force to observe and check the advance of the enemy until their troops were refreshed and made ready sgain for battle. They knew that to remain in trenches, even for a short time was to damp the ardor of the bravest; and never did they seek such protection save as and ever did they seek such protection save as a dernier resort. Bold and desperate were the efforts of Lee to destroy Grant before the latter could reach Pere aburg; he was well aware, and, I am informed, so expressed himself, that in case of a slege, the halding of the capital became only a question of time. Lee and Jackson knew not how to retreat day after day is the face

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR. strings, till the age shall vibrate with it, and the earth shall hold her ear to listen to the story.

And you, gentlemen, of this association, though scarred with sorrows, still stand erect in harness to the last Duty. and yield your souls, scourged, chastened, purified by Life's battle, into His hand, who doeth all things well.

At the conclusion of Bishop Quintard's address, General Kershaw introduced the orator of the occasion, General J. B. Hood, asking for him a gentlement of the strings of the same of the strings of the enemy, losing more in straggles than in the strings, and that after two years after of the enemy, losing more in straggles than in the strings of the enemy, losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be the enemy losing more in straggles than in the strings by throwing up breastworks by day, to be different properties by throwing up breastworks by day, to be defined the present properties than in the strings and wounded, nor how to demorable their day of the enemy, losing manded the strings article the string by throwing up breastworks by day to be defined the strings by throwing up the strings article

would not be produced a Robert E Lee and a Stonewall Jackson. But those days that gave birth to such undying fame and glory are no more. We must, my comrades, tarn from the bast, and meet with co irage the mighty issues of the present and the future. The Southern people have proclaimed their acquiescence in the abolition of slavery forever, whilst raising their voice in earnest protest against negro supremacy; they have expressed their willingness, notwithstanding the great wrongs which have been indicted upon them through the mistaken and un ortunate policy adapted by the general government, to bring back the ship of State to its ancient moorings. It is evident to the unbiased mind, that if the country is not restored to harmony and prosperity, it will not be the fault of the South. It is, however, to be feared that such restoration cannot be consummated. Whist prominent leads a of the North may strive faithfully for this end, the pool

At the conclusion of General Hood's address which was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, the assemblage retired and the members of the association adjourned to the banguat hall, where the celebration of the day was closed

THE LODGE OF SORROW.

Interesting Ceremonies at the Masonic Temple This Evening -- The Pro

A Lodge of Sorrow will be held this evening in the Grand Lodge room of the Masonic Temple under the direction of Union Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4, A. F. M., in honor of the memory he following deceased Masons: Bros. Charles M. Furman, P. M. and P. G. M.; Richard Yeadon P.M.; John Schulerle, James Moultrie. James Rose, A. W. Leland, Wm. C. Horibeck, Adam E. Gibson Francis J. Porcher, James R. Pringle, Jr., Hugh The room will be appropriately draped in

mourning, and an imposing catafalque supporting a magnificent comn will be erected. The comm will be hung round with shields of bright metal bearing the names of the deceased in black let ters. The doors will be opened at six o'clock, and the ceremonles will begin at seven. A committee will be in attendance at the door to provide seats for the ladies. The ceremonies will take place in the following.

The ceremonies will take place it to order:

1. Opening exercises by the master and wardens; 2. Prayer; 3. Hymn by the choir; 4. Md-dress by the wor-hipful master; 5. Hymn; 5. Interval of profound silence, during which the tapers will be extinguished and the lights lowered; 7. Prayer; 8 Procession around the catafalque and depositing of flowers and wreaths by master and wardens; 9. Reading of Scripture by the chaplain; 10. Raising of lights and relighting of tapers; 11. Authem on the organ; 12. Address by the worship ul master; 13. Hymn; 14. Kulogies on the deceased delivered by Bro. B. S. Brunn, P. M. and M. W. G. M., Bro. J. Somers Buist, P. M., Bro. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, P. M., Bro. Aifred Raoul, P. M. Bro. B. H. Rutledge, Bro. Augustine T. Smythe, P. M., Bro. J. Ford Priolean, Bro. Louis D. Iesaussure, Bro. B. G. Wilkins, Bro. Wm. P. DeSausaure and Bro. Geo. H. Walter, P. M.; 15. Hymn; 16 Closing exercises by master and wardens; 17. Prayer. ens; 17. Prayer.

The street cars of both lines will be in attendance to convey the audience heme at the close of ne ceremonies.

GRANT SUSTAINS PINCEBACK

NEW ORLHANS, December 12. New Orlhans, December 12.

The following telegram has been received:
Washington, December 12.

To Acting Governor Pinchback, New Orleans:
Lett be under-tood has you are recognized by
the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana,
and the body assembled at the Mechanical Institute as the lawful Legislature, and that you make
proclamation to that effect, and the necessary
assistance will be given to you and the Legislature her-in recognized.

(Signed) H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.
Governor Pinchback has in accordance with

(Signed) H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General, Governor Pinoback has in accordance with the above issued his proclamation commanding all filegal bodies to disperse.

CONGRESS, IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

The following confirmations took place:
James L. Orr, of South Carolina, as minister
James L. Orr, of South Carolina, so minister
James L. Orr, of South Carolina; Rich of Bearnslay,
consul at Alexandria, vice Butler; Mrs. Graham,
postmaster at Cheraw, and Whittennore, at
Junter, South Carolina; Ward Hunt, associate
justice of the Supreme Court; Samuel R. Philips,
solici or general.

In the House the committee on claims postponed
the consideration of the report on the Southern
claims commit sion until after the holidays. The

In the House the committee on claims postponed the consideration of the report on the Southern claims committee were ordered to report on the pwere of contrast to require the holidays. The judiciary committee were ordered to report on the pwere of Contrast to regulate trade between the States, and to prevent oppressive discriminations on the part of common carriers. The French shoilation bill was posiponed to January 21. The judiciary appropriation till was passed. In the senate the disabilities of Lamar, of Mirslastopi, were removed unanimously. Summer's sup-lementary divil rights bill went over, under objection from Mr. Morrill, of Maine. Congress adjourns on the 20th to January 3.